



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

leaves, in the proportion of about one in eight hundred, form a cup by a folding together and union of the basal edges, thus obliterating the usual sinus. No other elm in the vicinity presents this phenomenon.

I have seen within a few days, in Phenix, R. I., a fine plant of *Lilium superbum* with this peculiarity: all the flowers, and there were many, instead of the normal coloration, exhibited a clear yellow, without spots of any kind. I hope to secure bulbs, when I shall attempt to perpetuate this elegant sport.

W. WHITMAN BAILEY.

**The Long Island Station for *Magnolia glauca*.**—Near the end of last June, Mr. E. S. Miller, of Wading River, and I went in search of the locality at which the *Magnolia glauca* had been detected. There was no difficulty whatever in finding the place, as it is clearly described in Mr. W. H. Rudkin's note in the BULLETIN for August, 1883, (p. 95.) "Tuttle's Pond," a long, narrow mill-pond, formed by damming a brook, has, at its northern end, a swamp of several acres, through which passes the Long Island Railroad, which has here a culvert through which the brook enters the swamp. This is about two miles east of Speonk Station.

There were a few red maples and swamp laurels (*Kalmia angustifolia*), and scattered amongst these, in large numbers, were the magnolias, many of them from 15 to 20 feet in height and of remarkably vigorous growth. We were a few days too early to find the flowers fully out, and had to content ourselves with buds only.

G. M. WILBER.

***Crantzia lineata*.**—I found this summer, in our salt meadows, *Crantzia lineata*, Nutt., which Mr. Peck (the State Botanist) says he considers a very rare plant in New York.

Wading River.

E. S. MILLER.

### Botanical Notes.

**Production of Male and Female Plants.**—Dr. H. Hoffmann (*Bot. Zeitung*, xliii., pp. 145-153, 161-169) has attempted to determine the conditions under which male or female individuals are produced in the case of the following diœcious plants: *Lychnis diurna* and *vespertina*, *Valeriana dioica*, *Mercurialis annua*, *Rumex Acetosella*, *Spinacia oleracea* and *Cannabis sativa*. He finds that in most, if not in all, of these cases, dense sowing increases the proportion of male plants produced, and this results from an insufficient supply of nutriment. As a general law, the production of male plants is promoted by the want of an adequate supply of food when in an embryonal condition. —*Jour. Roy. Microscop. Soc.*

**Classification of Fungi.**—In Cohn's *Kryptogamen-Flora von Schlesien*, Dr. J. Schröter proposes the division of the Fungi into the three following groups: I. Myxomycetes; II. Schizomycetes (parallel with the Phycochromaceæ; and III. Euomycetes, distinguished by their spores being formed by a sexual act.

The Euomycetes are again divided into seven families, viz.: